

Nimeiri ends Egyptian visit

ALEXANDRIA, May 21 (R). — President Jaafar Nimeiri of Sudan flew home today after talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in which informed sources said that there was full agreement on developments in Africa and the Middle East. President Nimeiri outlined the "plots" he believes threatened Sudan from its Libyan and Ethiopian neighbours. Sudanese sources said, and President Sadat reaffirmed Egypt's promises of support against any danger to Sudan's security. President Nimeiri arrived here last Thursday from Paris where he held talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on possible French arms sale to Sudan among other things.

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جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Vance to visit China next year

MILDENHALL AIRFORCE BASE, England, May 21 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance hopes to travel to China soon, American officials said here today. They said Mr. Vance wanted to move forward a trip originally scheduled for the end of this year, because it would fit in better with his plans and he preferred it sooner rather than later. The officials, travelling on board the secretary's plane from Geneva to Washington said Mr. Vance had proposed a date to the Chinese and was now awaiting their response. The Carter administration has attempted to improve relations with China but full formalisation still depends on resolution of the question of recognition of Taiwan. Mr. Vance's plane made a refuelling stop at this U.S. air base.

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Prince Fahd to Al Anwar

Saudis will trade oil boost for U.S. effort to achieve M.E. peace

BEIRUT, May 21 (R). — Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd said his country will meet any U.S. request to increase its oil production if America in return uses its influence to achieve a Middle East settlement.

The crown prince, who will have talks with President Carter in Washington next week, was quoted in an interview published here yesterday by the Lebanese newspaper Al Anwar.

Asked if Saudi Arabia would meet any American request to boost production to help build up U.S. strategic oil reserves, the crown prince said: "We can increase production to the extent that would help America gradually ensure strategic oil reserves for six months, as stated in President Carter's programme."

"But in return we have some conditions -- notably that America uses its weight in achieving a just Middle East settlement ensuring Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and restoring to the Palestinians their rights to their homeland and state," the crown prince added.

Asked whether he believed a political settlement was possible, the crown prince said: "I am convinced that Israel does not want peace because it knows quite well that peace does not serve its racist interest or expansionist designs, in addition to causing harm."

"For these and other reasons, I am not optimistic and do not believe Israel is willing

to reach peace with the Arabs. This calls for the Arabs to be constantly prepared for war as much as they are for peace, and even more."

The paper said the prince was asked whether he would raise the possible use of the oil weapon in his U.S. talks. Al Anwar said he replied that "oil is an economic potential in the service of humanity. We do not use this power for blackmail purposes."

Prince Fahd said he would be discussing many topics in the U.S., headed by the Middle East problem and including bilateral agreements. He added: "There is a trend to set-up a joint fund with Arab-American capital to develop the Arab region after an equitable settlement is accomplished."

"Besides this fund, technical cooperation should be established with America which possesses highly-skilled technical expertise."

Al Anwar quoted Prince Fahd as saying, "The U.S. has turned the desert in Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico into prosperous and developed cities... And in like manner it can carry out this experiment successfully in our desert region."

He said that the U.S. had sent about 200 technical experts to Saudi Arabia to work on development projects.

"But this was not enough and we are seeking to develop the technical co-operation agreement and welcome the expertise of American firms in addition to government departments," he added.

Kuwait negotiates arms purchases from Britain

KUWAIT, May 21 (R). — Britain's ambassador to Kuwait today had his second meeting in three days with Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al Sabah.

He told reporters afterwards they had discussed arrangements for the visit to Britain starting next Monday of Kuwait Defence Minister, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah.

The Ambassador, Mr. Albert Lamb, said the minister would spend one complete day at a British military installation inspecting air defence systems.

During the five-day visit Sheikh Abdullah is expected to negotiate arms purchases in line with Kuwait's apparent plan to diversify its sources of weapons.

Military experts here have been drawing up a shopping

list for arms which the defence minister will seek on his trip. They are reported to be interested in the Chieftain tank, heavy artillery and the Jaguar fighter-bomber as well as air defence.

Kuwait has already bought American Skyhawk bombers and French Mirage fighter-bombers. Details of the deals with the United States and France have not been released but the Kuwait press said a squadron of each type had been purchased.

Talks are underway with the Soviet Union for advanced weapons, including Sam-7 anti-aircraft and other missiles.

A delegation which visited Moscow returned on Thursday and one Kuwait newspaper reported that technical hitch has delayed conclusion of an arms deal. It said talks were continuing.

With Arab mediation

Bhutto, opposition could begin formal negotiations next week

ISLAMABAD, May 21 (R). — Formal negotiations could begin next week between Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the opposition to resolve Pakistan's 10-week political turmoil, a leading opposition newspaper reported today.

The Urdu-language newspaper Nawa-i-Waqt which is usually well informed about opposition affairs said in a front-page story that Mr. Bhutto has made proposals which could break the deadlock between government and opposition.

The government has not given any details of Mr. Bhutto's proposals, which are now being circulated to his imprisoned opponents.

The paper said it understood the prime minister was prepared to concede fresh general elections if the opposition called off its campaign to oust him.

More than 300 people have died in political disturbances in Pakistan since a disputed general election in March.

The opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) claimed Mr. Bhutto won the elections through massive vote rigging.

Nawa-i-Waqt said three friendly Arab countries -- Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait -- were making special efforts to help end the political turmoil.

The paper said some impor-

tant Arab personalities were expected to visit Pakistan in the near future to continue mediation between Mr. Bhutto and the PNA.

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia had sent a special message to both Mr. Bhutto and the PNA, according to Nawa-i-Waqt. But this report could not be confirmed.

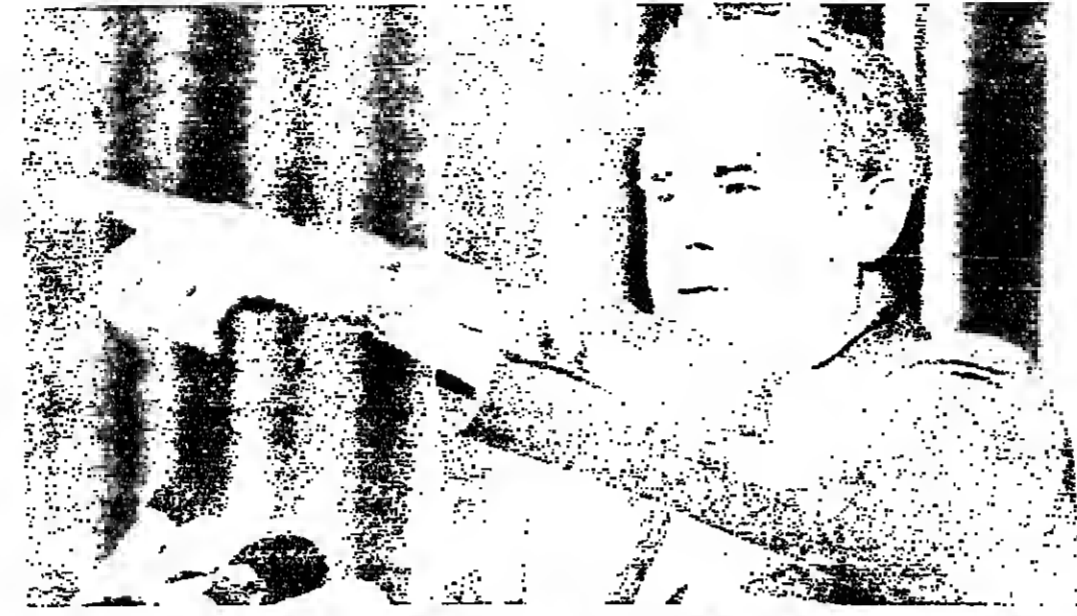
Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan, former President of Pakistan-held Kashmir, was released on Thursday after 21 months in detention to undertake a tour of various jails in the country consulting other PNA leaders on Mr. Bhutto's latest proposal.

The government provided a light plane for him to fly into the interior of Sind province yesterday to meet two PNA leaders, Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani and professor Ghafour Ahmed.

Today, Sardar Qayyum was going to Sahiwal jail in Punjab province to talk to retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, the most adamant of the nine PNA leaders and one of the most important.

Sardar Qayyum sounded an optimistic note when he told reporters in Karachi last night that the chances of a settlement had improved. He said there was a genuine desire on both sides to resolve the crisis.

Sardar Qayyum indicated the



MEETS THE PRESS -- The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance points to newsmen at a press conference held in Geneva Saturday after concluding his talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko on SALT and the Middle East. (AP wirephoto).

Progress reported in SALT talks, but big differences had to be overcome

GENEVA, May 21 (R). — The United States and Soviet Union today reported progress in talks this week on Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) but said big differences had still to be overcome before a new treaty could be concluded.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told a news conference that they had agreed on a general framework for a SALT treaty covering the next eight years, which would replace a 1972 interim agreement which expires in October.

But Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, clearly more cautious, told reporters there was still "a great distance" to be covered.

He blames failure to make more than "some progress on some points" in three days of talks here on what he said were continuing American attempts to obtain a treaty that would give the U.S. unilateral advantages.

These remarks were seen as a sign that the Russians were still resisting U.S. pressure to reduce their heavy missile stockpiles.

A joint statement said the Geneva discussions had narrowed differences "on several of the previously unresolved questions." Negotiations would continue at different levels "with the aim of an early conclusion of a new agreement."

Mr. Vance, whose last round of SALT talks with Mr. Gromyko in Moscow in March ended in deadlock, said he felt the atmosphere between the two powers was now better. SALT is viewed by both as a vital element in détente.

The U.S. secretary of state said the framework agreed this week included three elements: A SALT-2 treaty running thro-

ugh to 1985, a protocol covering the next three years, and a statement of principles in the conduct of SALT-3 negotiations.

The aim was to blend two American proposals, for minor or major arms cuts, with Soviet insistence that the 1974 Vladivostok accord be the basis for SALT-2.

In his much briefer remarks the Soviet foreign minister, said that "in comparison with the Moscow talks there is today on certain questions a certain movement ahead."

"But from that you cannot, and must not, draw the conclusion that any solution of the major questions has been mapped out and that we are on the road to completing an agreement. There is still a great distance from the conclusion of an agreement," he said.

"... The American side has not yet given up attempts to gain unilateral advantages, attempts to get an agreement that would harm the security of the Soviet Union..."

U.S. officials later sought to play down Mr. Gromyko's comments.

A senior official on Mr. Vance's plane declined to specify differences but diplomatic observers said one problem appeared to be the U.S. Cruise missile, which the Soviet side has insisted be included in a new SALT agreement.

Reporters travelling home with Mr. Vance were also informed at a background briefing that progress in Geneva was beyond original American expectations. The briefing was given before a refuelling stop at Mildenhall U.S. airbase in England.

One official insisted that, as a result of the Geneva discussions, the U.S. and Soviet Union were now on a sound negotiating track.

Mr. Vance told his Geneva news conference he felt there was a possibility, under the projected SALT-2 treaty, of some reductions in the strategic armories of the two powers below the ceiling of 2,400 set in Vladivostok.

The second element of the agreed framework, the statement of principles, he suggested, would reflect the U.S. desire for more substantive cuts in the next SALT round.

He declined to specify what might come under the protocol, which would cover the period up to 1980, but it was believed that this could deal with the problem of the Cruise missile and the Soviet Backfire bomber and how they would

be developed and deployed.

The Soviet Union argues that the Cruise, a low-flying winged rocket with long-range potential, was implicitly included under the Vladivostok accord, while the U.S. argues that the Backfire could be used as a strategic weapon, which the Soviet Union denies.

On the Middle East, to which the two officials devoted only one of their five sessions of talks, the joint statement said the U.S. and the Soviet Union agreed to direct their efforts towards resuming the work of the Geneva conference during the autumn of this year.

At the same time, they recognised "the importance of careful preparation" and would continue monthly consultations, at ambassadorial level in Moscow and Washington as well as working in the same direction in contacts with "the parties immediately involved," it added.

The Soviet Union, which is co-chairman with the U.S. of the conference, had been seeking positive results in the Middle East. But he added, much depended on the American side and there were still "great and serious difficulties," he did not elaborate.

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Following Likud victory

Arab leaders in West Bank expect "a long, hot summer" ahead

TEL AVIV, May 21 (Agencies). — Arab leaders in the Israeli-occupied West Bank today predicted a violent summer following the rightwing Likud election victory in Israel.

Likud leader Menachem Begin, who aims to form a government, has said he wants more Jewish settlements in the West Bank and sees it as Jewish land.

"You can expect a hot summer," said Hebron's Arab Mayor, Fahd Qawasmih when asked to comment by Israel Radio today. "Extremism will breed more extremism," he added.

Mr. Karim Khalaf, Mayor of Ramallah, said: "I was up till 3 o'clock in the morning listening to the election broadcasts."

"Then I put my hand on my heart and pitied at the same time the Jewish people, whom I love, and the Arabs and I prayed first for the Jewish people before I prayed for our people."

In an interview published in Washington today, President Jimmy Carter said he hopes the victory of the Likud Party will not be "a step backward" in the search for peace in the Middle East. Mr. Carter was speaking to several American newspaper publishers.

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The two men plan to meet in six weeks' time. In the meantime, Mr. Begin has passed word to Washington that an Israeli delegation will be going there beforehand.

In the Hague, Dutch Prime Minister Joop den Uyl said today he feared the result of the Israeli election could lead to greater tension in the Middle East.

Mr. den Uyl, who himself faces elections on Wednesday, was speaking after a cabinet meeting.

He said statements by Mr. Begin encouraging Jewish settlement in occupied Arab territory "points towards a policy which gives the Dutch government cause for concern."

He said Mr. Begin's call had probably reduced the chances of a peaceful settlement. Mr. den Uyl's Labour Party has close links with the defeated Israeli Labour Party, and the Dutch premier went to Israel for its congress earlier this year.

Arab newspapers in the West Bank said there was no real difference between the outgoing Labour administration of Israel and the ideas of the new Likud government now being formed. "Both want to hold on to Arab areas," Al Fajr, the occupied Jerusalem daily said editorially.

In Israel proper, leaders are waiting until Tuesday, after the Shavuot harvest festival, before beginning the hard-bargaining to form a coalition government under Mr. Begin.

Mr. Shmuel Tamir, a senior member of the new Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), which is being eagerly courted by the Likud, said today that Mr. Begin's statements on

his policy in the occupied areas could be a block to agreement.

"Mr. Begin's statements at Kafr Qaddim won't make the formation of a coalition with us any easier," Mr. Tamir said.

He was referring to Mr. Begin's declaration on Thursday that new Jewish settlements would be set up in the West Bank and that he considered the area "liberated Jewish land."

TEL AVIV, May 21 (R). — An Israeli army spokesman said here today that 79 Arabs from the occupied West Bank had been detained by military forces in recent weeks accused of belonging to seven guerrilla groups which had carried out guerrilla operations.

The spokesman said the groups had operated in the Jenin, Ramallah and Hebron areas. He said that one of the groups discovered in the Jenin district belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

It is accused of making several attempts to set fire to offices of the military government in Jenin in 1974 and 1975, he said.

Another group, uncovered in the Ramallah area, belonged to the Fateh organisation and its members were suspected of carrying out three guerrilla operations in Ramallah in 1974 and 1975, he said.

The spokesman said the men detained were found in possession of various types of arms and explosives.

Investigations against them are continuing and they will be brought to military trial shortly, the spokesman said.

Assad stresses Arab solidarity to face Israel

DAMASCUS, May 21 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad today stressed the importance of strengthening Arab solidarity to face what he described as the Israeli challenge.

Official sources said the president was addressing Mr. Kamal Shatila, Secretary General of the National Front in Lebanon.

President Assad also affirmed the Arabs' "adherence to their national rights and the rights of the Palestinian people", the sources added.

Discussions during the meeting covered the situation in Lebanon and the Arab region in general, including the latest Arab and international contacts, on the Middle East crisis.

The sources said the Syrian leader underlined the importance of establishing national unity in Lebanon as a prerequisite for the success of the peace march and returning normal life to the country.

Mr. Shatila told reporters after the meeting that he expressed the front's appreciation for the role played by Syria and the Arab peace-keeping force in preserving Lebanon's security and unity.

Syria forms the majority of the 30,000 man force, which has been entrusted by the Arab League with putting an end to 19 months of civil strife in Lebanon.

Mr. Shatila heads the pro-Syria Lebanese Nasserite organisation-Union of the Working People's Forces. His visit to Syria came on the heels of a similar trip by Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, who returned home from a two-day stay in Damascus yesterday.

President Assad had reaffirmed to Mr. Junblatt Syria's support for Lebanon's unity efforts to restore normal life to the country.

5 killed, 15 injured in battles between rival Palestinian forces

SIDON, Lebanon, May 21 (R). — Rival Palestinian commandos fought fierce battles during the night in a crowded refugee camp here hammering at each other with every weapon in their armoury, including anti-aircraft guns.

Residents of this south Lebanon port said the toll was at least five dead and 15 wounded.

The fighting, in Ain Al Helweh camp, pitted the hard line Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) against commandos of the pro-Syrian PFLP-General Command led by Mr. Ahmed Jibril.

The Palestine Armed Struggle Command -- commando military police and men from the highest commando group, Fateh, moved in to separate the combatants. A brief lull during the night was followed by more firing, but this died away at dawn.

Units of the 30,000 strong Arab League peace force -- made up mainly of Syrian regulars -- searched people and vehicles moving in and out of the camp for weapons. The Arab force is policing last November's ceasefire in Lebanon's

The PFLP-General Command was last month expelled from the Rejection Front of Palestinian commando groups opposed to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East dispute under the present balance of power in the area.

In Beirut, Mr. Inaam Raad, the leader of the Syrian Social National Party (SSNP), formerly the PPS, called in a press conference held today for closer co-operation between Syria and Lebanese leftists.

Mr. Inaam Raad said he considered the SSNP had a special role to play in bringing together the two sides, which fought on opposite sides towards the end of the recent Lebanese civil war.

The SSNP, a predominantly Christian Party which believes

in the natural unity of Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine and Cyprus, lined up with the leftists in the war.

But Mr. Raad visited the Syrian capital a month ago, in the first sign of a reconciliation between Syria and elements of the leftist coalition. Another sign came when Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt followed him to Damascus last week.

Official sources in Damascus, meanwhile, said yesterday that Syrian President Hafez Assad reaffirmed his country's support for Lebanon's unity and Syria's opposition to any partition plans.

The Syrian stand was asserted during a long meeting with Mr. Walid Junblatt.

President Assad called on all Lebanese to support their government as by doing so, he said, they would help "consolidate the peace march and overcome the negative aspects of the past phase."

In Riyadh, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia today received Lebanese Foreign Minister Fouad Boutros, who arrived here on an official visit yesterday.

The Saudi News Agency reported that Mr. Boutros handed King Khalid a letter from Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, congratulating him on his recovery after a recent hip operation in London.

Maputo declaration adopts stronger sanctions against Rhodesia, South Africa

MAPUTO, May 21 (R). — A United Nations conference on Southern Africa ended here today with Western nations refusing to endorse paragraphs of their World-backed documents containing sweeping measures to isolate white minority governments and persuade them to accept majority rule.

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The name of the game is tact

The world is growing accustomed to what is emerging as a clearly Western theme in dealing with Third World attempts to censure or impose sanctions on countries such as South Africa and Rhodesia.

The now familiar refrain is that such precipitate action will prejudice negotiations. Even the outspoken U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Andrew Young, is now convinced that word power as exercised by Third World nations must be kept in abeyance so as to allow the United States, Britain and other nations to flex their muscles (albeit diplomatically) and give real power a go at solving the problem.

This is a persuasive argument and has worked its magic on African and Arab delegates to United Nations Security Council meetings and most recently to the U.N. sponsored Maputo conference to deal with majority rule in Southern Africa.

Unfortunately, the group of five Western Security Council members: the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada, don't necessarily see this as a two-way street. Having obtained sizable concessions from the more zealous Third World delegates to the Maputo conference with whom they had been rubbing elbows at the conference table, the five decided that they could only dissociate themselves from parts of the final declaration and programme of action.

Again this is understandable, if not quite cricket. It was significant that the five attended the Maputo meet at all, along with representatives of African liberation organisations. They can use the declaration passed by the other delegates to mount pressure on South Africa and Rhodesia, as a polite threat which they themselves are too diplomatic to be associated with.

Such are the rules of the game of international diplomacy as practiced by the seasoned players.

The only drawback to this very pat picture is that sometimes the economic superpowers and military giants do not choose to flex their muscles, at least not sufficiently to do any good. Sometimes other considerations come into the picture, such as major investments by these nations in South Africa and Rhodesia.

We must not forget that when the five or the nine Common Market members dissociate themselves from the censure and sanctions proposed by the Third World and some smaller European nations, they are strengthening the hand of these white minority regimes. In fact, they are presenting themselves as the rescue squad which rushes to the aid of white minority governments when the chips are down. Quite often this is taken as a signal for these regimes to persist in their intransigence, and compromises the muscle flexing although it eases the confrontation across the table.

Above all, such action by the five does not allow the economic and other sanctions to go to work, which could be quite persuasive in themselves in the long run.

Perhaps the seasoned players could use a pinch of salt, although to be quite fair, President Carter has come up with some strong statements himself recently. A slightly bigger dose of zeal shouldn't hurt and might keep some delegates from becoming stodgy and should make their message clearer, so long as they avoid the earlier excesses of Mr. Young.

Indonesia's Suharto; or how to rule without charisma and yet remain popular

In countrywide elections President Suharto has just received a renewed mandate. Indonesia is one of the most diverse and complicated regions in the world to govern and the record of the Suharto government in putting the country on the road to real development has been remarkable. A Gemini News Service correspondent, on a visit to Jakarta for the first time for several years, reports on Indonesia's progress.

By Guy Arnold

JAKARTA (Gemini) — After the upheavals of 1965 and the abortive communist coup that led to the downfall of Mr. Sukarno and brought President Suharto to power Indonesia has made quite remarkable progress.

Its first plan, Repelita I, launched in 1969, was as much as anything simply an effort to order and control the economy so that real development could get underway.

Repelita II, was launched in 1974 and is now at the half-way point. The country faces many complications, however, even for the modest targets of this plan to be successfully fulfilled.

Countrywide elections on May 2 renewed the mandate of the government with a slightly increased majority, although the full results will not be available from all its islands until the end of May.

Golkar, the alliance of groups representing farmers, youth, veterans, co-operatives, businessmen, women and labour is the main source of government support while two other parties -- the Development Unity Party and the Indonesian Democratic Party -- are each alliances of smaller parties or groups. The first consisting of a union of four Islamic parties; the second of an association of the Nationalist Party, the Christian Party, the Catholic Party, the Independence Upholders Party and the People's Party.

Preliminary results showed that the first of these two gained at the expense of the second and that the Golkar functional groups gained slightly all round. The president was not up for election -- he has two more years to run -- and all groups support him anyway.

Much depends on President Suharto who, unlike his flamboyant predecessor Mr. Sukarno is a quiet man of considerable strength and determination but not a figure of charisma. He has in fact given a remarkable performance in ruling over Indonesia's volatile and huge population of 130 million for the last dozen years.

During his presidency Mr. Suharto has set the country firmly on the road to economic development. The task is formidable, for though Indone-

sia is blessed with huge resources -- oil and a large number of other minerals such as tin, zinc, nickel and coal as well as vast forest resources and agricultural potential, the per capita income at present stands at little more than \$100, unemployment is 20 per cent or more and the country has been adversely affected by both world recession and inflation and also the 1975 collapse of the state oil corporation, Pertamina.

The Pertamina story, though now happily receding into the past, is important for two reasons. When in 1975 Pertamina effectively went bankrupt Indonesia faced a major loss of international monetary confidence which she had to restore.

What then happened was highly successful operation by the Bank of Indonesia to rescue Pertamina and restore confidence. For a year after the troubles surfaced the bank was fully engaged in the rescue operation -- mainly a question of restructuring the debts and financing the short term liabilities.

The importance of this operation lies in the fact that it has been successful in an international sense so that international finance is again becoming available; and because it demonstrated an essentially technocratic approach to the problem by the bank which has certainly done that institution as well as the government a considerable amount of good.

The second lesson to be derived from the Pertamina crash was, of course, the realisation of how little room to manoeuvre Indonesia has in international monetary terms even with her huge oil reserves.

This is even more important when it is understood that under President Suharto the country has turned firmly to the West in terms of its economic alignments and however moderately and modestly its position is stated -- and it is characteristic of the government to play things down -- it is in fact determined to maintain its pro-Western stance.

It is a measure of the pragmatic approach to development under President Suharto that this huge sprawling country does now function: The first plan of 1969-74 empha-

sised stability, development of resources and new investments in agriculture and industry.

Then came the oil bonanza providing sufficient funds to ensure that the current plan could tackle problems of infrastructure as well as primarily aiming at social improvement -- employment, health, education, regional development and even some emphasis upon higher economic standards for the people.

On the international front Indonesia is most immediately concerned with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) of which it is by far the largest member though out the most prosperous. Indeed, during April, Mr. Suharto drew attention to the fact that the European Economic Community (EEC) was giving greater attention to ASEAN as both a trading and investment partner.

This followed the ASEAN-EEC dialogue in Brussels early in April. Later that month West Germany's Foreign Minister, Dietrich Genscher, arrived in Jakarta and his visit represented a new milestone in Indonesian-EEC relations.

The country's policy is one of neutrality in theory -- what is described as a "free and independent foreign policy". In practice this means:

First, membership of ASEAN, the anti-communist group of South East Asia.

Second, an open economic policy that particularly welcomes American and EEC trade and investment and to a lesser extent that of Japan, for although the latter is, in economic terms, the biggest trading partner, past history ensures that Japan maintains a low profile in her dealings with Jakarta.

Third, Jakarta is now viewing warily, yet with an open mind, the new post-Mao regime in China: Awaiting developments and indications as to what policy the new government in Peking will follow in the area.

For a country so large, so poor and as yet so underdeveloped Indonesia needs to go warily. According to the guidelines of the present plan the basic aim is to expand employment opportunities, create rising income and more equitable distribution of income, and bring about greater economic and social integration of the regions into an effect.

Translated into more precise objectives what in essence the plan aims to do is concentrate upon the provision of better food, clothing and housing for the people; the improvement of the infrastructure and the more equitable distribution of welfare services and facilities.

Now that the Pertamina crisis is receding into the background and there is renewed and growing international monetary confidence in the country and the elections are past President Suharto's government should be able to continue with its modest yet realistic approach to the development of one of the most diverse and complicated regions anywhere in the world.

Spirit of the time By Angelo Rossi Who's going to pay the fiddler?

Recent studies made in the U.S. on the world's oil consumption, projected oil demand running into the 1980s and projected oil production have raised quite a few eyebrows lately. Especially in the West where oil and big cars have been sort of taken for granted for so long. But also food and other raw materials are coming into short supply.

The leaders of some western countries are now wading up to the dangers and possible consequences of irrational, wasteful and inefficient uses of precious commodities. Only a few years ago it was go, go, go with industry and growth as raw materials were so cheap and seemingly plentiful. But now with prices high and available supplies slowly dwindling people are becoming a bit worried. We are faced with a global problem: Depleting supplies. And this is also raising questions of values and life styles among those who see the clouds gathering for an encroaching storm.

If the U.S. State Department facts are true that by the late 1980s with the present rate of oil consumption there won't be even enough oil to supply one of the superpowers, not to mention the developing world, it raises the question of what are we going to do then? I've heard many people say optimistically that by then someone will think up an alternative to oil. People have been frantically working on these various gimmicks and far out ways to make energy, but to produce the quantity of energy for the purposes western people have become accustomed to there has been no real breakthrough. In the U.S., President Carter seems to have seen the danger signs with regard to oil and has tried with his new energy conservation programme to put pressure on the biggest offenders in oil consumption to save his country from oil starvation before its time. The only problem is that his plan would go into effect after 1979 and then only if it passes Congress. But will it even solve the problem for the U.S.? His programme is like a band-aid on a bullet wound. It's like a band-aid on a bullet wound. It's like a band-aid on a bullet wound. It's like a band-aid on a bullet wound.

Is the earth able to support a world-wide industrial society? Before the turn of this century societies were mostly agricultural. Big industry and big business were getting started in the West and were easily supported by the undeveloped world, with their food, raw materials and labour. But now these western countries are "developed", so to speak, and the Third World is also developing. But in building these complex industrial systems they have drawn their people from their agricultural life style into the cities to work in the industry and business. It has resulted in such a shift that now the majority of people don't know the least thing about sheep, cows or farming. Worst is that the modern society has severed the people from the pastoral life style so far that should one link in the chain of the industrial system break, what would everyone do?

This is particularly serious in such highly industrial countries as the U.S. where 95 per cent of the people depend on only 5 per cent who produce all the food. One man feeds 20 while the 19 produce manufactured goods or services. The difference between agriculture and industry is that the materials in the indus-

trial processes do not fit into natural reproductive cycles whereas the agricultural processes do. Agriculture is a natural process which was working very well even before man came along. Whereas technology and industry which man has been trying to promote in the last century, don't follow cycles, but either totally destroy the materials they use or make the materials unusable again or only partially reusable. For example, oil once burned cannot be used again. And there is no known way of making oil. Once oil is processed to form plastics or synthetics it forms inert molecules which cannot be altered simply to be used again. So, in other words, once oil is used it's gone and nothing can replace it.

In the agricultural system however whatever is grown can be planted again to yield more. And even the waste is fertilizer for the next crop. Animals can double as power for work and transportation or as food producers. Let's see a machine do that.

But while people are flocking to the cities to devote their time and energy to mass production and distribution of manufactured items, only a few determined souls stick with the foundation of our human existence: The production of food and the cultivation of the earth.

Man has a few years left to prove himself, whether he can overcome the present crisis of dwindling supplies of raw materials. If he can't he will be forced to return to the hard but natural life of the farm.

One of the reasons for the Roman Empire's fall was that the society had gotten away from the agricultural base and had become too involved with maintaining an empire that the society began to decay from within. People were drawn off the farms into the cities, military and government to the point that there wasn't enough production to sustain the population anymore and the whole thing fell apart. In fact this is a parallel to our world-wide problem today. With the western life styles moving into much of the Third World we may soon find that there just isn't enough to go around. That is if everybody wants to live luxuriously and have the lion's share, it just won't work. Oil is going to run out soon, but also copper, coal, silver and gold are in short supply. And food supplies dwindle as well as agriculture loses its prominence.

So anyone concerned with survival for the next twenty years and beyond should seriously consider the omens and build on the foundation that will be able to withstand the storms. You can live it up today but tomorrow you may not be able to live it down.

The solution isn't to dump all industry or technology either. It's just that wasteful, unnecessary and extravagant industrial growth which runs rampant in the West should be avoided or controlled. We need to slow things down! And we should try to give agriculture its rightful position, above industry. The trouble is that now the system is already in motion -- going full speed ahead at that -- and there is very little concern among consumers for the consequences. The attitude is let's continue to live it up and have a ball. But tomorrow who's going to pay the fiddler?



AMMAN MARKET PLACE

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL DUSTOUR editorially says that there are many indications that U.S. President Carter is serious in his efforts to find a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. His meetings with Presidents Sadat and Assad and His Majesty King Hussein give these indications. With the Likud victory, the paper says, Mr. Carter will face, within the coming few months, a very critical experience in dealing with the extreme right, represented in Mr. Begin's leadership.

The U.S. has a very fundamental interest in peace in the Middle East, in boosting its relations with the Arab World which always doubted American intentions over the last 30 years. It adds that the realisation of these goals seems to be almost impossible after the last Israeli elections, which gave the leadership to an extremist, brutal, military mentality which is living outside the modern age.

What will Mr. Carter do to tame this monster? The paper asks. Either he will submit himself to the dictation of the Zionists in the United States by which the area will be pushed towards new war, or he will win the American opinion in his battle with Israel and its agents in the United States. It is premature to judge. But in case the U.S. fails to tame Begin, the losses will be immeasurable. Al Dustour concludes: AL RA'I says that the whole world has the right to be surprised by the victory of Likud, but the Arabs are the only people who should not be surprised. The paper reminds us of what Ben Gurion said when he was forced to withdraw from Sinai after the 1956 war: "My children, you have recaptured the lands of your forefathers, but I am forced to give it back to strangers under pressure." The paper also adds that "we know that the outgoing Labour Party has always refused to determine the boundaries of Israel ... And it is the same party that waged on us four wars ..."

All those in Israel form one nation ... and there is no one that is better than the other, the paper says. AL SHA'B says that the international circles have expressed their worry concerning the results of the Israeli elections. The paper says that the victory of Begin is not the whole problem; "It is only one of the aspects of the problem which depicts the essence of the Israeli existence in Palestine ... and that the Israelis, whether Labour or Likud, reject peace," the paper says.

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Minister of supply tells journalists

Sugar prices to remain fixed for one year



Mr. Marwan Qasim.

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Supply Marwan Qasim pledged to fix sugar prices to remain fixed for at least a year. In an interview with the Jordan News Agency about food prices, Mr. Qasim said he can fix sugar prices during that year because the ministry's reserves contain large enough quantities for the country's consumption needs during this period.

The minister of supply indicated that he is concerned about fixing prices of basic local imported goods such as sugar, rice, bread, flour, vegetables, fruit and meat. All other consumption items are outside the ministry's responsibility.

In order to provide basic goods at reasonable prices, the ministry has had to import sugar and butter, the minister explained. The state bears a large proportion of their cost. For sugar alone, the state spent nearly JD 9.5 million to support sugar prices during the past two and a half

prices for all basic supply commodities, but, "we cannot control these prices because of outside factors that dictate price fluctuations every now and then."

"For example," the minister added, "we fixed coffee prices, but these were not maintained due to continual increases in world prices as a result of drought in Brazil, the Angolan disturbances and the agreement to set aside quantities of African coffee for the Soviet Union for a period of ten years. Coffee prices consequently rose from £2,000 per tonne to more than £4,000."

"After this rise, we were compelled to increase coffee prices twice. As a ministry of supply, we cannot import coffee, because it is not a basic commodity and it needs great amounts of money."

Referring to the astonishing rise in tea and coffee prices in the world, Mr. Qasim said that his ministry wants to fix



Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt-Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker presides over a graduation ceremony of the second group of conscripts at Zarqa barracks Saturday. After reviewing a parade by the graduates, Lt-Gen. Ibn Shaker described military service as an honorable obligation, which every able Jordanian should undertake. His Majesty King Hussein had presided over the graduation ceremony for the first group of conscripts last November. (JNA photo).

Minister discusses plans with Spanish travel group

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat Saturday reviewed with a visiting Spanish tourist and travel agents team his ministry's plans for improving tourist services in the Kingdom through doubling hotel capacity.

Mr. Barakat also discussed with the Spanish group development plans for the tourist sector, including the use of mineral waters for health purposes and the installation of light and sound shows at Jarash and Petra in cooperation with the International Development Bank.

The minister expressed his hope that the Spanish delegation's visit would result in further coordination and tourist exchanges between the two countries.

The Spanish team arrived here Friday on a week-long visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the Royal Jordanian Airline. They will discuss tourist publicity and marketing and visit tourist attractions and archaeological sites.

here Friday on a week-long visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the Royal Jordanian Airline. They will discuss tourist publicity and marketing and visit tourist attractions and archaeological sites.

Low-priced tourist camp to be set up

AMMAN (J.T.). — A new concept in tourism is to hit Jordan in the coming year with the introduction of a low-priced "campotel" overlooking the Jordan Valley.

The Washington-based company of Winnetour, Inc., which is 45 per cent owned by a group of Jordanian businessmen, is to launch a Middle East programme to extend a vast system of campotels over the region.

According to the Winnetour Middle East Travel Programme, a network of low-priced

SUWEILEH ROAD CLOSED TODAY FOR REHEARSALS

AMMAN (JNA). — The Amman-Suweileh highway will be closed Sunday from the Suweileh crossroads to the Civil Defence Building from 4.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. to enable the army to carry out a rehearsal for its parade on Independence and Army Day this Wednesday.

Badran visits Irbid to check water dropoff

AMMAN (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran paid a visit to Irbid water pumping stations Saturday to look into the reasons for technical failures, which have resulted in a drop off in water supply in the governorate.

Ayyoub, Vice President of the Natural Resources Authority Ahmad Daikhan, Director General of the Water Supply Corporation Mr. Gardner, Governor of Irbid Ma'moun Khalil and other officials.

Mr. Badran gave instructions to officials there to ensure the necessary water supply. He also asked for a report on work at the water pumping stations to be submitted to the Prime Ministry within 24 hours.

Mr. Badran expressed the government's concern over the necessity to ensure water supply in Irbid Governorate and the northern regions.

Mr. Badran was accompanied by Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar, Minister of Rural and Municipal Affairs Ibrahim

Experts due to help draw up social security law

AMMAN (JNA). — An adviser from the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO), Abdul Halim Al Qadi, who is also an expert on social security, Saturday arrived here to help prepare the social security law.

An expert from the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Dr. Ihsan Al Johadar, will arrive in Amman Sunday for the same purpose.

Charity union approves budget

AMMAN (JNA). — The General Union of Charitable Societies, in its annual meeting under Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni, Saturday approved its budget, which includes JD 174,000 in aid to charitable societies in Jordan and the West Bank and JD 16,000 for local unions of charitable societies in all parts of the Kingdom.

Also, JD 10,000 was allocated for technical training and rehabilitation and JD 31,000 in aid of handicapped people in institutions belonging to the Social Welfare Department.

Arab stock exchange to be established

AMMAN (JNA). — An Arab stock exchange is to be created to soak up surplus Arab money which has found its way out of the region. The President of the Union of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Mohammad Ali Bdeir, was commenting on the decisions taken at the conference of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, which ended its two-day meetings in Damascus Thursday.

Mr. Bdeir, who returned here Thursday, added that the decision to set up such a stock exchange had been instigated by the presence of \$100 billion of Arab money outside the Arab World. The exchange would attract large sums for use in Arab economic development projects, he stated.

He added that the conferees had also discussed comprehensive Arab economic integration strategy for the coming period and the situation of joint Arab-foreign chambers of commerce.



Highness Princess Alia hands out a diploma to a student of the Greek Catholic girls school during a ceremony at the Hussein Youth City Saturday evening. (JNA photo).

Red Crescent head returns from Europe

AMMAN (JNA). — The President of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society, Dr. Ahmed Abu Qoura, returned here Saturday after a visit to Norway, Finland and Switzerland. He held talks in these countries with presidents of the Red Cross society concerning support for Red Crescent Society projects.

He also attended the centenary celebrations of the Finnish Red Cross.

Dr. Abu Qoura said that the Norwegian Red Cross expressed readiness to provide furniture for the new 25-room ward of the Red Crescent hospital, in addition to a fully-equipped ambulance.

Dr. Abu Qoura also discussed with the Geneva Red Cross a number of subjects concerning the 8th conference of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies recently held in Algiers.



Prof. Giorgio Gullini, Professor at the University of Turin, delivers a lecture on Italian archaeological activities in the Middle East at the University of Jordan Saturday. The lecture, dealing with Italian archaeological excavations and restoration work in Iraq, Iran and Jordan, was attended by Minister of Tourism Ghaleb Barakat. (JNA photo).

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Leyland executive admits forging indicting letter

LONDON, May 21 (R). — A British Leyland executive has admitted forging a letter stating the company used "special payments" in an alleged world-wide web of corruption to secure orders for its vehicles.

The letter, containing spelling errors and several other mistakes, bore what was supposed to be the signature of Lord Ryder, head of the government's National Enterprise Board (NEB).

But today Scotland Yard detectives were questioning Mr. Graham Barton after his confession to the Daily Mail newspaper, which on Thursday printed the text of the letter.

The newspapers defined the "special payments" as bribes

and the letter purported to show government connivance in hand-outs abroad.

Mr. Barton said he committed the forgery to "gild the lily" on what he believed a national scandal. "Naturally I regret that my enthusiasm got the better of me and that I have perpetrated this fraud," he said in today's edition of the newspaper.

The NEB holds a 95 per cent stake in Leyland, said by the newspaper to have paid out millions of pounds in "slush money" — bribes to win orders.

Leyland, Britain's biggest car maker, was alleged to have made hand-outs in every continent except North America. It was compared with the scandal of the Lockheed Aircraft

Corporation, which admitted paying about \$24 million in improper pay-offs.

The Leyland claim was based largely on the letter and an internal report written by Mr. Barton, who urged strict controls on Leyland payments overseas.

It embarrassed the government, coming soon after Prime Minister James Callaghan pledged with other nations at the Economic Summit in London to stamp out international corruption.

There was uproar in Parliament, with Industry Secretary Eric Varley calling Lord Ryder back from a Mediterranean holiday and ordering the National Enterprise Board to begin an inquiry, which is still officially continuing.

But shortly before Mr. Barton's shock confessions Leyland broke its silence to issue a statement denying that any money went to unauthorised individuals.

"The payments referred to in the so-called Barton report relate to overseas representatives appointed by the company in the normal course of business," Leyland said.

"To the best of our knowledge and belief, the transactions are not contrary to English law," it added.

Lord Ryder, who returned to Britain yesterday, persistently denied writing the letter now revealed as a fake.

It was pointed out that, apart from the spelling errors — received, fundamentally, daggers — Lord Ryder was

wrongly designated on the letter head as "B.T." — for baronet, a hereditary title which he does not hold.

Mr. David English, editor of the Daily Mail, said on the front page today: "I wish to apologise unreservedly to Lord Ryder, Mr. Eric Varley and Mr. Park. I deeply regret that the Daily Mail was misled into publishing a forgery in the course of its investigation."

The company said last night: "Leyland are sure to suffer from a loss of confidence because of the allegations of bribery and corruption."

A Labour member of parliament, Mr. Ian Wigglesworth, who said he was considering raising the issue in the House of Commons, said later that the Daily Mail proprietors should sack Mr. English if he did not resign.

U.S. food price rise pushes up consumer prices

WASHINGTON, May 21 (R). — Higher food costs in the U.S. triggered a resurgence of inflation in April, pushing up consumer prices by 0.5 per cent, the government said today.

The rise in prices, equal to an annual rate of 10 per cent, followed a 0.6 per cent increase in March.

The Labour Department said the latest increase left consumer prices 6.8 per cent up on a year ago, the biggest 12-month increase since January, 1976.

The Carter administration had hoped that inflationary effects of the cold winter in the east and drought in the west had eased, permitting an early return to what it considers the basic rate of 6 per cent.

Food prices, after falling 0.6 per cent in March, rose 1.2 per cent in April.

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We now invite you to prepare your proposals and submit your tender in accordance with the enclosed documents, which can be obtained at fee of JD 50.

Tenders will be received only until 29th June, 1977 12.00 a.m., Amman time (10:00 a.m. GMT).

Any tender received after said day and hour will be rejected by JPMC. Tender shall be presented in sealed envelopes. The outside envelope shall be plainly addressed to:

JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO., LTD.
TENDER NO. 8F/77
P.O. BOX (30), AMMAN,
THE H.K. OF JORDAN.

It should be expressly noted by all tenderers that JPMC reserves the right, without any liability on the part of JPMC, to reject any or all tenders. Further, that the lowest Bidder will not necessarily be awarded the Contract. Tenderers are requested to submit with their tender and in triplicate the necessary documents substantiating their physical and financial ability to undertake the Works. Tenderers are also requested to submit, in triplicate, schedule of equipment and materials to be used by them for undertaking the works, together with a schedule of the experienced staff that will be employed to implement the contract.

Tenderers must enclose together with their tenders a Bank Guarantee in favour of and payable to Jordan Phosphate Mines Co., Ltd. in the amount equal to (5%) of the tender sum.

Venezuela's Perez suggests OPEC launch a kind of Marshall Plan

CARACAS, May 21 (R). — President Carlos Andres Perez said yesterday he has asked other oil producing countries to consider launching "a kind of Marshall Plan" to aid Third World countries.

He told a press conference he had sent a memorandum to heads of state of the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) suggesting they consider the possibility of presenting an integral plan of cooperation with developing states.

"I am confident in the receptiveness of these countries and that we shall soon be able to give an example to the world of the oil countries making very great efforts to grant what the developed nations have so far refused," President Perez said.

President Perez said he was thinking along the lines of "a kind of Marshall Plan," referring to the post-World War II programme of U.S. aid to Europe.

The opposition alliance of Socialists and Communists made spectacular gains in municipal elections in March and the government is striving to win back support in time for general elections.

The previous stoppage on April 28, which caused widespread industrial disruption and transport chaos, was confined to the public service unions.

French unions unite in general strike Tuesday

PARIS, May 21 (R). — In a formidable display of unity, all France's major trade unions groups are backing a general strike intended to paralyse the nation for 24 hours on Tuesday.

Moderates as well as left-wing militants are joining the strike in protest against rising unemployment and the wage curbs imposed under Prime Minister Raymond Barre's austerity programme.

Union officials said it was the first time in more than 20 years that an organised national stoppage had received such wide leadership backing.

The wave of strikes and riots which plunged France into chaos in May 1968 was not launched by the major union leaders.

The show of union strength — if all goes as planned — will be a severe blow to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's government coalition of Gaullists, Centrists and Independent Republicans.

Opinion polls show the government's popularity has been fading, and the response to Tuesday's strike will provide a further pointer to the extent of discontent.

The minister also said that Kuwait's economy was strong. This was reflected in the ability to provide the necessary finances "and the possibility of improving the quality of man power services."

"It is from this point that we should move when discussing how to diversify our economy," he added.

Kuwait finance minister says inflation will hurt industrial nations first

KUWAIT, May 21 (R). — Kuwait's Minister of Finance, Mr. Abdul Rahman Salem Al Atiqi, said in an interview published here today that if the major industrial powers failed in curbing inflation, they would be the first to suffer from its destructive effects.

The minister said that Kuwait investments in the Arab countries were developing at a high rate despite many obstacles, including the different economic systems and the changing laws of investment.

Soviets plug gas blow-out in Uzbek

MOSCOW, May 21 (R). — A team of Soviet drilling experts have plugged a massive gas blow-out in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbek. Tass News Agency reported.

Tass gave no indication of when the blow-out occurred. It said that the gas gushed out of a 2,700 metre (8,000 foot) deep well for five days before it was brought under control. The gas poured out at the rate of thousands of cubic metres a minute, and reached

a height of 90 metres (150 feet) the reports said.

The team, led by gas-leak expert Rusim Tugushev, managed to control the gush by putting a special hood on the drilling well and diverting the gas stream. A heavy clay solution was then pumped into the well through a pipe, Tass said.

Soviet gas and oil experts are believed to have followed with close interest the techniques used last month to curb the North Sea oil blow-out in the Ekofisk field off Norway.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	140.0	140.4
French franc	66.8	67.1
Swiss franc	131.0	131.4
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.3	37.5
Saudi riyal	83.3	83.5
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.2
Syrian pound	81.0	81.3
Iraqi dinar	947.0	958.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,146.0	1,150.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	465.0
Libyan dinar	760.0	770.0
UAE dirham	84.6	85.0

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* KUWAIT, May 21 (R). — Kuwait today announced it had asked for an explanation of Indonesia's decision to freeze its oil prices until the end of this year. An announcement in Jakarta yesterday said Indonesia had abandoned its plan to increase oil prices by five per cent from July 1.

* HAVANA, May 21 (R). — Thousands of extra workers yesterday began to head for Cuba's sugar-cane fields in an all-out effort to boost the country's 1978 crop. Observers said the mobilisation appeared greater than in previous years, as workers from less essential industries were transferred to the cane fields from May until July to prepare next year's crop.

* NEW DELHI, May 21 (AFP). — India, Yugoslavia and Egypt are likely to consider proposals for abolishing customs barriers among them, Yugoslav Vice-President Anton Vratussa said here Friday.

* CAIRO, May 21 (R). — Egypt is to install a new computerised radar system for air control at Cairo airport that will cost 40 million Egyptian pounds (some sterling), the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported today.

* NEW DELHI, May 21 (R). — Some 5,000 Bombay dockworkers yesterday ended an 11-day strike after an assurance from Prime Minister Morarji Desai that he would look into their grievances. The strike left 90 ships idle in India's major port and two other dockside unions had threatened to join the walkout.

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THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb ETTERTON

LIVING QUARTERS

By A.J. Santora

ACROSS

- 1 Floats on a breeze
- 6 Lag armor
- 11 Of an old Peruvian culture
- 17 After FDR
- 20 A religion
- 21 Yellow pigment
- 22 Kind of numerals
- 23 Will -- wisp
- 25 Agitate
- 28 Highlander
- 29 King of school
- 30 Comp. pt.
- 31 Sp. king
- 32 Hospital person
- 34 Pellets
- 35 Distress call
- 36 Stabler of NFL
- 37 Military barracks
- 39 Shads of the deep
- 41 Apony
- 44 Skin color
- 46 Strength in what place
- 47 In what place
- 48 -- ultra (acnal)
- 51 Improper
- 54 Accent marks
- 55 Lag behind
- 56 Wine town
- 58 Form
- 59 Poisonous protein
- 60 Bird sound
- 61 Bird or beast
- 62 Virginia willow
- 63 Point -- (equina tarm)
- 64 Drawing on a bank
- 65 Cheerful
- 66 Deadlocks
- 67 Descended in drops
- 69 Affecting the hip
- 71 A West
- 72 Wise to
- 73 Medh. tree
- 75 Fellow or couple
- 76 Accuses
- 78 -- long way (make much progress)
- 81 Rap or steer
- 82 Well-bred
- 85 Plebian
- 87 Borders
- 90 Pangs
- 91 Foolishly affected
- 93 Cassini
- 95 Saton Scot.
- 96 Small bits
- 96 Mettla for erratic throwers
- 97 Avoid
- 98 Not kindled
- 100 Dog sled
- 101 Passageway
- 102 -- a picture (posed)
- 103 Hypnotic drugs
- 105 Not more than
- 106 -- a million
- 107 Nuclear physicist
- 108 Draw out
- 111 Properties
- 113 Sea dog
- 115 Quantities consumed
- 118 Unclose, to poets
- 119 Kind of hazard
- 122 Thus
- 123 Guffawed
- 125 -- vous plait
- 126 Cool drink
- 127 Sp. river
- 128 Fly high
- 130 Strike zone for erratic throwers
- 134 Seraph. Fr.
- 135 Tincture of --
- 136 Foolish
- 137 Newswoman
- 138 Newman
- 139 Subject
- 140 Body joints
- 141 Emerson name

DOWN

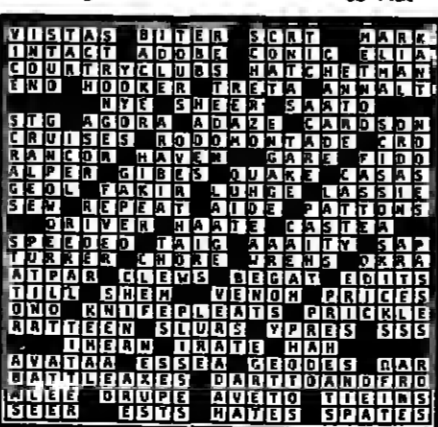
- 1 Puffs of smoke
- 2 Kind of turf
- 3 Departs posthaste
- 4 Field covering, for short
- 5 Dallas school
- 6 Johnny Carson's wife
- 7 Throb
- 8 Conductance unit
- 9 Yogi
- 10 Sea birds
- 11 Carass
- 12 Bearlike
- 13 Fr. resort
- 14 Help out
- 15 Goes up
- 16 Starlet
- 17 Farm animal
- 18 Boxing partner
- 19 Warmup area
- 24 Differant
- 26 Grievances
- 27 Beautiful girl
- 33 Thurmond and Archibald
- 36 Valentina or Black
- 37 Minister
- 38 Literary monogram
- 40 Busy place
- 42 Critique
- 43 Out of favor
- 45 Furniture pieces
- 47 Squirm
- 49 Public affairs
- 50 Shift
- 52 Upper -- missile
- 53 Some votes
- 54 Impudant
- 56 Hit ground
- 57 Smooth fabric
- 60 TV star
- 61 Sword
- 64 Stuff full
- 65 Taries
- 66 Comfort
- 68 Fr. coins
- 70 Dove places
- 71 Wire grid
- 74 Corvy et al.
- 77 Disguise
- 87 Learning: abbr.
- 88 Place for Daniel
- 89 Place for a certain bird
- 90 Contradict
- 93 A Webster
- 94 Run out
- 96 Baby shoe
- 97 Learning: abbr.
- 99 Turk. fef
- 101 Sergeant's words
- 102 TV drama
- 104 Of a great river
- 105 Take steps
- 108 Double dagger
- 110 Femala spirit
- 112 Of this date
- 113 Bones' Lat.
- 114 Resort lake
- 116 Newsstand
- 117 Mischievous
- 120 Cuckoo-pint
- 121 X-rated item, for short
- 124 Bench and Rose
- 126 Competent
- 127 Norse poetic work
- 129 Harrison
- 131 -- Moines
- 132 Pub drink
- 133 Recent

Diagramless

17 X 17, by Marion Moeser

ACROSS

- 1 Charters: sl.
- 6 Father
- 10 Old language
- 11 Scanted
- 12 Sphere of action
- 13 Senseless
- 14 Much perturbed
- 20 Pre-Easter firm
- 21 Big Airm strong hit
- 24 Body of citizen
- 25 Writicism
- 28 "A fool there"
- 31 Sloppy
- 35 Claudius and Nero
- 37 Sunlike
- 39 Royal fur
- 40 Maine city
- 41 Winter hazard
- 42 Charisse
- 43 Quick humor
- 45 Camey
- 47 Columns
- 50 Fabled Western gunman
- 53 Lord High Executioner
- 56 Afternoon socials
- 60 Some dance places
- 61 Sonata part
- 62 Playwright
- 63 Flat
- 64 -- majesty
- 65 Sierra -- DOWN
- 1 Attired
- 2 Mata --
- 3 Inhabitants of: surf.
- 4 Decisive lining
- 5 Trip
- 6 Maine tree
- 7 Alda
- 8 Breathe heavily
- 9 Tennis serve



SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



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CRYPTOGRAMS

1. HTKZBT HTSZB HSTLV SP HKZ P'ST VCL NKZZNB NCL. —By Earl Ireland
2. ESSY IOHSED NK UARPLA RUSH UOW UOEA PBYAKK UOWK OUA KAADNBL UARPLA WIAUA RUSH IPHOB UOEA. —By India M. Sperry
3. ERRATUM GROSUTLRH, KMR GFHNYUUNI ROTLLYP MISMYX. PHYK F ENFXA. —By Rose Santora
4. ZT ZAB! TOOCYCTAM YZECLXWLMTI UWXM BEUCIN ESSWISE QT QZW ENWISE. —By Barbara J. Rugs

Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Happy hour's holiday hint: henned hair habit helps hold hubby.
2. One cirna elephant turned up his trunk at polluted drink.
3. Champion base stealer computed possibilities on his slide rule.
4. Are red deer rare?

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Protest leaflets "welcome" Andrew Young to S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, May 21 (R). — America's U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young flew into Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport today at the start of a private visit.

He arrived in a blue and white United States jet which taxied past the terminal buildings and stopped at a far corner of the airport where a private car was waiting.

Mr. Young briefly greeted the unsmiling South Africans and was about to enter his waiting limousine when he caught sight of black airport workers on the edge of the tarmac.

He bounded over as hands reached out to his for the black power greeting of "soul brothers."

"How you doin'?" Mr. Young asked over and over again, but there was no time for other conversation before his aides hustled him off for the motorcade journey into Johannesburg.

Mr. Young is staying at the Carlton Hotel, one of only about a score of international hotels that will accommodate guests of all races. It is there he is due to address businessmen tonight.

Leaflets protesting the visit were thrown from a window of the Carlton Centre tower block in the heart of Johannesburg today.

They said: "Throw Young out -- Young who we hate is our enemy." The Carlton Centre is close to the hotel where Mr. Young will stay during his 48-hour visit here.

Mr. Young is visiting South Africa at the invitation of Anglo-American Corporation chief Harry Oppenheimer.

U.S. repeats pledge on S. Korean defence

WASHINGTON, May 21 (R). — The White House yesterday stressed an unwavering U.S. commitment to the defence of South Korea, despite planned troop withdrawals which an American general claims will lead to war.

Maj. Gen. John Singlaub, Chief-of-staff of U.S. forces in South Korea, flew to Washington yesterday after being personally recalled by President Carter for an interview at the White House.

The president was reported by officials to be angered by statements made publicly by Gen. Singlaub that his decision to pull back all American ground troops from South Korea was a mistake and would mean conflict with North Korea.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell declared: "Any potential aggressor should have absolutely no doubt about the steadfastness of our commitment to maintain peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and our commitment to South Korea."

Mr. Powell said the president was probably seething with Gen. Singlaub later on Saturday.

The general was quoted by the CBS network as saying he would apologise to the president for his comments, made in an interview with the Washington Post.

But officials said his meeting with the president was likely to be tense because of his further remark to CBS that he was not sorry for anything he said in the interview.

The controversy was the first major confrontation between the president and a high-ranking military officer since President Truman fired Gen. Douglas MacArthur in 1951 for insubordination during the Korean war.

The White House would not say whether the president would take any disciplinary action against Gen. Singlaub, a 55-year-old combat veteran of three major wars, or permit him to return to Korea.

Signs are determined campaign opens against Czech dissidents

PRAGUE, May 21 (Agencies). — Czechoslovak playwright Vaclav Havel was released from detention here yesterday and signed a statement saying he has given up his role as spokesman for the "Charter 77" human and civil rights movement, the official Ceteke News Agency reported.

Ceteke, in a report issued after friends of Mr. Havel told Western newsmen of his release, added that the 40-year-old writer would "avoid all activities that could be qualified as criminal acts."

"Vaclav Havel stated that he does not wish to enable or incite anti-Czechoslovak and anti-socialist acts at home and abroad through his activities, and for that reason has relinquished his spokesman role of Charter 77 and will not participate in actions which could be abused for a campaign against Czechoslovakia," the agency said.

In addition, investigations against three other people detained around the same time as Mr. Havel have been wound up and "the case handed over to the appropriate prosecutor for further action."

The three include Charter signatories Mr. Jiri Lederer and Mr. Frantisek Pavlicek, a former member of the Communist Party's Central Committee who was released about six weeks ago.

The third person is theatre director Ota Ornest, who did not sign the Charter calling for "greater human rights in Czechoslovakia."

Ceteke said that the "reasons for the detention of the accused Vaclav Havel had ceased and he was released." However it appeared from the Ceteke report that Mr. Lederer, a journalist, and Mr. Ornest were still under detention.

Ceteke said yesterday that Mr. Zdenek Mlynar, former Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's Central Committee and one of the most outspoken critics of the party leadership of Dr. Gustav Husak, has been given permission to emigrate to Austria.

Mr. Mlynar's wife, Irena, had also been given a passport, the agency said.

Mr. Mlynar, 46, a lawyer educated in the Soviet Union, turned down an offer of a passport to Austria last January, after Chancellor Bruno Kreisky had promised political asylum to signatories of "Charter 77".

He was dismissed from his job in Prague's National Museum in mid-January for signing the Charter, and had been under constant police surveillance for more than two months.

Morale of the Charter's more than 600 signers probably will be shaken by these developments, observers here think.

Measures of repression put into effect gradually since January have made normal life impossible for certain signers and blunted their determination.

Authorities probably count on psychological attrition to decapitate the dissident movement by forcing its leaders to quit the country "voluntarily."

Authorities leaked reports some time ago, according to certain signers of the Charter, that after getting their names to go abroad, judicial measures would be taken against members of the Charter's administrative "Secretariat".

Then the bulk of the 600 signers would be gradually scattered around the country by measures such as discharging them from their jobs.

This reported strategy seems to be going into effect.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* MOSCOW, May 21 (R). — The official Soviet news agency yesterday reported sceptically on President Jimmy Carter's announcement that he was cutting U.S. arms sales abroad. A Tass despatch from Washington said it was "common knowledge" that the U.S. was the world's biggest arms merchant. "The arms go chiefly to Israel, which maps an aggressive policy in the Middle East, to the reactionary regimes in Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Paraguay, Haiti, Guatemala and other countries... News analysts call attention to the increase instead of reduction of arms production in the USA, in spite of the announced measures," Tass said.

* PARIS, May 21 (AFP). — In the face of public opinion polls which indicate the possibility of a victory of the left in next year's general elections, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing reaffirmed today his intention to remain in office whatever party wins. In an interview with 12 major French provincial newspapers, the French leader, who was elected in 1974 for a seven-year term, said that a president "must not abandon his functions because of the results of an election which apply to others than himself. I shall not quit the function which I hold," the president declared.

* NEW DELHI, May 21 (R). — Party political broadcasts will be permitted for the first time in India during the two weeks before State Assembly elections next month. Information Minister L.K. Advani said yesterday. Mr. Advani told a press conference the four national parties would be allowed two 15-minute broadcasts on radio and one 15-minute broadcast on television in each of the 10 states going to the polls.

* RABAT, May 21 (AFP). — About 800 candidates began campaigning for 176 Legislative Assembly seats in Morocco's June 3 general election. An estimated 6,500,000 electors will be choosing candidates for two-thirds of the chamber's seats. The other third are to be elected by direct votes of provincial councillors and members of professional bodies.

* VATICAN CITY, May 21 (R). — The Vatican said yesterday that French traditionalist Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre could bring the Roman Catholic Church towards a schism. The warning came as the rebel archbishop, who was suspended from ministerial functions last July, was preparing to ordain new priests among his followers. Pope Paul has expressly forbidden him to do so.

* NICOSIA, May 21 (R). — The prosecution yesterday dropped a homicide charge against one of three men accused of killing the U.S. ambassador here nearly three years ago. He admitted taking part in the anti-American riots which led to the envoy's death. The three-judge court sentenced the man, former Police Constable Loizou Savva, 36, to eight months in jail.

* TRIPOLI, May 21 (R). — Cuban Deputy Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrived here yesterday for talks with Libyan leaders, the Arab Revolution News Agency, ARNA reported. It gave no details about the purpose of his visit but his presence here as the Islamic foreign ministers' conference draws to its close on Sunday will enable him to be briefed on its result.

Islamic meet considers strong condemnation of Filipino Moslem policy

TRIPOLI, May 21 (R). — The Islamic foreign ministers' conference is debating a call by the Libyan Jamahiriyyah to condemn the "oppressive policies" of the Philippines towards the Moslem minority there and to review political and economic relations with Manila, conference sources said yesterday.

A 13-point draft resolution put before the 38 ministers urged Islamic states to support the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) "in all ways to achieve the demands of Moslems in the southern Philippines."

It also asked them to review their political, economic and commercial relations with the Philippines in the light of their policy towards the Moslem minority.

The draft, which takes a harder line towards Manila than the Libyan Jamahiriyyah has previously adopted, called for the question to be put before the United Nations, following the breakdown of negotiations between Manila and the MNLF.

The Libyan Jamahiriyyah proposal is more toughly worded than speeches delivered at the Tripoli conference by the Philippines' Moslem neighbours, Indonesia and Malaysia.

It holds President Ferdinand Marcos' government in Manila responsible for the failure of negotiations conducted here in March under the auspices of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi.

Speaking privately to Reuters, MNLF leader Nour Misuari said the front now wanted complete independence and saw no basis for negotiations with Manila.

Although the Libyan draft took a strongly critical line on President Marcos' government, it did not endorse the MNLF's demand for independence from the Philippines.

Spanish cabinet makes offer to Basque prisoners

MADRID, May 21 (R). — The Spanish government has decided to let Basque prisoners convicted of terrorist crimes choose exile instead of jail in an attempt to defuse tension in the troubled northern Basque country.

A statement issued after a day-long cabinet meeting yesterday said that five of eight Basques sentenced for "blood crimes" had asked to be freed and sent into exile. Others who requested the same treatment would be allowed to leave the country, it said.

The government move followed the kidnapping yesterday — presumably by the Basque separatist movement ETA — of a prominent Basque industrialist and violent pro-amnesty demonstrations by Basque last week in which four people were killed.

Businessman Javier de Ybarra Berge, 63, a former Mayor of Bilbao, was abducted from his home at breakfast time yesterday by kidnapers dressed up as hospital attendants, police said. No one has claimed responsibility so far and his family have not received any ransom demands.

Senior Ybarra Chairman of the Spanish branch of the British Babcock and Wilcox Engineering Company, was described by one Basque source as a "proconsul" of the late Gen. Franco, under whom he rose to political power.

After the cabinet meeting the government said it had taken steps to send the five Basque prisoners abroad. It did not name any country but Basque nationalist sources said Belgium had been asked to accept them.

The cabinet statement said that, apart from the eight already sentenced for terrorist crimes, another 15 Basques were awaiting trial — some of them charged with the assassination of Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco in December 1973.

WHO sets 1990 as target date for total immunisation against common child-killer diseases

GENEVA, May 21 (R). — The 150 states of the World Health Organisation (WHO) set 1990 as the target date for immunising every child in the world against the commonest childhood killer diseases.

The Annual Assembly of the United Nations health agency, meeting here, urged the WHO Secretariat on Thursday to step up its measures to obtain and distribute the needed vaccines.

The organisation has estimated that fewer than 10 per cent of the 80 million children born each year in developing countries are immunised against the five commonest childhood killer diseases: Diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, measles, polio and tuberculosis.

At the same time a WHO spokesman said some developing countries were reconsidering whether to go ahead with vaccination programmes because of a controversy in Britain over the possible side-effects of a whooping cough vaccine.

A WHO spokesman confirmed that the vaccine recommended against whooping cough was the DPT vaccine, which groups in Britain have claimed may cause brain damage.

But he said there was no firm evidence to link this damage to the vaccine, and severe reactions were extremely rare. The WHO was conducting its own study of reactions to immunisation but this would take at least five years to complete because of the scarcity of information.

"If we stop vaccinating for whooping cough we are going to have a much larger number of people than now who suffer brain damage as a result of baving whooping cough," the spokesman in the WHO's vaccination unit said.

"We can use a vaccine as pure as possible. We use vaccines as little reactive as possible. But we should never kid ourselves that we are going to get a whooping cough vaccine that is completely reaction free," he said.

"I am very sorry to see this issue blown up out of all proportion," the spokesman added. "Unfortunately it is having a terribly adverse effect on vaccinations of all kinds."

He said the West German city of Hanover had stopped all vaccinations against whooping cough as a result of the British controversy, and some developing countries were reconsidering whether to go ahead with their vaccination programmes designed to reduce high childhood death rates from common diseases.

M.E., African crises threaten world peace, Tito tells Mondale

BELGRADE, May 21 (R). — Yugoslav President Tito today warned U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale that regional conflicts in Africa and the Middle East posed a threat to the world as a whole.

President Tito, in a statement after two hours of talks with Mr. Mondale, said he had expressed his concern over a number of issues.

"We have of course expressed our concern at the situation in Africa... and the Middle East, stressing that there was a danger of increased confrontation in that part of the world, especially if there is interference from outside," he said.

President Tito added he had told the vice president, who arrived here yesterday after two days of talks with South African Prime Minister P. W. Vorster on Southern Africa, that this warning particularly applied to the southern part of the African continent.

"In Namibia, Mozambique, Zaire, there are wars practically going on. If this should be continued there is very great danger in store for Southern Africa and the world as a whole."

The 84-year-old president, one of the leaders of the non-aligned movement, said that the situation in the Middle East was also bleak.

"There is not full understanding among the Arab countries themselves. And, apart from that, as far as the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries is concerned, no progress has been achieved at all."

"There has been no progress in the sense we hoped for -- that is, in the sense of a more realistic attitude by Israel, allowing for progress towards a peaceful solution of this dangerous crisis. I have expressed pessimism about the possibilities of a peaceful solution," he added.

President Tito indirectly criticised the U.S. administration's outspoken stance on human rights violations around the world, including Eastern Europe.

"We have expressed our concern about a certain campaign which has treated human rights and democracy as one of the most important issues," he said.

"I have said that on this question no reproach can be levelled against Yugoslavia because it is one of the most open countries in the world," the president said.

Yugoslav officials have expressed concern that the June follow-up meeting here to the 1975 European security conference may turn into a confrontation between East and West over the human rights issues, and that Yugoslavia itself might come under Western fire because of its political prisoners.

President Tito said the only restrictions in Yugoslavia applied to those who broke laws and threatened the security of the state.

Mr. Mondale, recovered from a stomach ailment that forced him to cancel his engagement yesterday, said his talks with President Tito had been very valuable.

Describing relations between the two countries as being on the finest possible basis, he announced the settlement of a major irritant between Belgrade and Washington over the delay in American deliveries of equipment for Yugoslavia's first nuclear power plant.

Crucial parts for the plant, at Rsko in northwestern Yugoslavia, were due to be supplied by the U.S. firm Westinghouse. The plant was scheduled to come into operation in 1979.

Mr. Mondale said that notification reached Belgrade last night that America's nuclear regulatory agency had granted export permission for the parts and fuel.

The vice president repeated a pledge, made in an arrival statement yesterday, of America's full support for Yugoslavia's independence, unity and territorial integrity.

Ruling on Concorde's New York landing stayed for appeal case

NEW YORK, May 21 (R). — A federal judge ordered the owners of Kennedy Airport yesterday to let the supersonic Anglo-French Concorde land here — but stayed his order until Tuesday to give the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey time to appeal against the decision.

Judge Milton Pollack said so far as he was concerned, Concorde would be allowed to land at Kennedy any time after 4 p.m. (20:00 GMT) next Tuesday.

But the port authority, which has opposed Concorde landing rights for more than a year, immediately appealed against the decision. Arguments on the appeal are expected to be heard by the Circuit Court of Appeals here on Tuesday.

The port authority also said it would ask a higher court to extend the four-day stay granted by Judge Pollack over the objections of Air France and British Airways, which want to bring Concorde to New York from June 20.

Air France said in court that it would bring the plane here for "route-proving" tests not later than May 31.

The court hearing yesterday by Judge Pollack was held to determine the exact wording of a court order putting into effect his earlier decision to let Concorde land at New York.

British Airways and Air France asked the judge not only to order the port authority to allow landing rights at Kennedy Airport, but also to order the authority to facilitate Concorde's debut here.

But the judge said he had no reason to believe that the port authority would not do whatever necessary to comply with his order.

The port authority asked the judge to stay his decision to give it enough time to lodge a formal appeal. The judge agreed to the appeal and noted that the Appeals Court was scheduled to meet next Tuesday.

Concorde already flies from London and Paris to Washington's Dulles Airport, but British Airways and Air France consider the route to New York -- gateway to America -- as vital for the aircraft's future.

Reds steal cup from Liverpool

LONDON, May 21 (R). — Liverpool's dream of adding the English Football Association cup to their league championship success was shattered when Manchester United beat them 2-1 in the final at Wembley here today.

A dynamic spell of three goals in four minutes early in the second half decided a pulsating match which saw the Reds make up for the disappointment of losing to second-division Southampton in last year's final.

The match was wide open until five minutes after half-time when England striker Stuart Pearce latched onto a Jimmy Greenhoff flick to smash a low right-foot shot past the startled Liverpool goalkeeper Ray Clemence.

But like true champions, Liverpool, who play West German Borussia Mönchengladbach in the European Cup final in Rome on Wednesday, bounced straight back.

A barnstorming pass by Joey Jones in the 51st minute was seized upon by Jimmy Case who, with his back to goal, swivelled to put a shot high and wide of Alex Stepanyev.

Liverpool's hopes of joining Tottenham Hotspur and Arsenal as the only clubs to have won the league and cup double this century were again buoyant, but two minutes later Jimmy Greenhoff dashed their dreams.

Lou Macari's shot from the right seemed to be covered by Clemence but the ball struck Jimmy Greenhoff and rolled gently into the net with Clemence stranded.

Desperately Liverpool, who had the edge over United throughout the first half, stormed forward, but the Reds, who last won the cup 14 years ago, were not to be denied.

Liverpool had begun creating chances in the fifth minute with Ray Kennedy, a member of the Arsenal team which won the double in 1971, heading down a cross from Case, only to see his effort foiled by the out-stretched leg of veteran United goalkeeper Stepanyev.

Stepney, the only surviving member of the United team which won the European Cup in 1968, had a superb match and thoroughly deserved his first F.A. Cup winner's medal.

In the closing stages, Liverpool sent in their veteran midfielder player Ian Callaghan in place of a striker David Johnson to try and win back a goal. Earlier, United manager Tommy Docherty had pulled off mercurial winger Gordon Hill for David McCreery.

Perhaps the key to the match, watched by a capacity 100,000 crowd, was the superb defensive play of United's central defender Brian Greenhoff, younger brother of Jimmy, and also teenage full-back Arthur Albiston, who came in as a late replacement for the injured Stewart Houston.

The 19-year-old Scot showed no sign of nerves and probably saved the match for United in the first half when a brilliant tackle on striker Kevin Keegan stopped the English player in his tracks when he appeared clean through.



RED DEVIL -- The crowd cheers as Manchester United's Lou Macari blasts the ball past Liverpool defender Tommy Smith during Saturday afternoon's F.A. Cup final. Liverpool lost 2-1, losing the chance of winning the elusive double. (AP wirephoto).

Replica of Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" repeats the historic flight 50 years later

NEW YORK, May 21 (R). — A Replica of the "Spirit of St. Louis" flew over long island yesterday morning, 50 years to the minute after Mr. Charles Lindbergh took off on the first non-stop solo flight across the Atlantic.

Escorted by 30 other antique planes, the 1927 mono-engine aircraft took off from Grumman Field, not far from the Roosevelt Field which Mr. Lindbergh used to make his historic flight to Le Bourget Airport in Paris.

Roosevelt Field has since been engulfed by a raca track and shopping centre.

The aircraft, watched by large crowds, flew at 150 metres and traced the early stages of Mr. Lindbergh's course, over Long Island to the Atlantic.

The plane used to mark the opening of a weekend of Lindbergh celebrations, a Ryan Brougham, was purchased recently by a Long Island museum for \$75,000 and restored by volunteers and private companies.

Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh, the writer and widow of the aviator, went afterwards to Kennedy International Airport to help Pan American Airways name a new Boeing 747 Jumbo jet as the "Clipper Lindbergh."

Mrs. Lindbergh as well as the late aviator's son and daughter will be guests at dinners and ceremonies throughout the country over the weekend. And radio stations are replaying 1927 broadcasts of the original flight as reported both here and over French Radio.

The affairs this weekend are the kind of thing that Mr. Lindbergh, from all accounts, would have been glad to miss.

"Lindbergh hated this kind of stuff," said Mr. George Dade, Chairman of the Early Fliers Club of Nassau County. "He was a shy quiet man who didn't waste words, and he didn't care for crowds."

At every public event this week, there will probably be an oldtimer who will describe the takeoff of "Lucks Lindy" in 1927 although only several hundred people were there at takeoff on a rainy night.

Mr. John Frogge, who covered the event for the New York Times, said he was assigned to the "screwball" who wasn't going to make it. "You couldn't know Lindbergh as an individual. The most personal question I ever asked him was 'how do you feel tonight?'"

When Mr. Frogge arrived at the field, he saw a procession of cars and monoplane being

towed along the grass. It had taken 3,850 man-hours to build the Spirit of St. Louis, named after the city that financed its construction.

The aircraft had an overall length of 8.5 metres and an overall height of three metres and flew with 900 gallons of fuel.

Mr. Lindbergh's arrival at Le Bourget is history, with crowds streaming across the airfield before the St. Louis could even taxi to a halt. Mr. Lindbergh's own account of the incident in the May 23, 1927 edition of the New York Times is out quite as dramatic.

He wrote: "Incidentally that reception I got was the most dangerous part of the whole flight. If wind and storm had handled me as vigorously as that reception committee of fifty thousand I would never have reached Paris..."

Mr. Lindbergh also took pains to point out that it was not luck but precision planning which made his flight a success.

"There's one thing I wish to get straight about this flight. They call me 'Lucky' but luck isn't enough. As a matter of fact I had what I regarded and still regard as the best existing

plan to make the flight from New York to Paris. I had what I regard as the best engine..."

And again, he thought of the crowds weeping toward him when he landed, a sight he understood would not be repeated for another aviator.

"... I must remember that crowd did welcome me. Good Lord there must have been a million of them. Other men will fly the Atlantic as I did, but I think it safe to guess that none of them will get any warmer reception than I got."

President Carter yesterday joined the celebration of Mr. Lindbergh's historic flight, saying the "Lone Eagle" was one of America's most heroic figures.

He said in a statement that the flight "symbolised the continuing devotion of our people to the exploration of new frontiers and demonstrated what can be accomplished when innovative and promising technology is guided by a courageous and determined man."

The president added that the flight pioneered international air travel, which helped to bring nations and peoples closer together.

It was the critical first step in America's brilliant history of space discovery, Mr. Carter said.